

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

MICHAEL D. DELBRIDGE,)
Plaintiff,) Civil Action No. 2:16cv1455
v.) United States Magistrate Judge
FRANK LARA, Complex Warden, et al.,) Cynthia Reed Eddy
Defendants.)

OPINION AND ORDER

This prisoner action commenced on September 22, 2016, with the Court's receipt of Plaintiff's Motion to Proceed *in forma pauperis*, with attached complaint. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A, the Court has screened the complaint prior to service.

Plaintiff is a federal prisoner currently confined at FCI Beaumont Medium, in Beaumont, Texas. The named defendants are Frank Lara, Complex Warden; Dallas B. Jones, Warden of FCI Med; Oscar Mach, Head of Security; G. Dickerson, Counselor of Q-B; and unknown John Does, all of whom are employees of Beaumont Federal Correctional Complex. Plaintiff raises claims concerning the conditions of his confinement at FCI-Beaumont Medium.

In cases, such as this one, in which subject matter jurisdiction is not founded solely on the parties' diversity, the federal venue statute holds venue proper only in the following districts:

(1) a judicial district in which any defendant resides, if all defendants are residents of the State in which the district is located; (2) a judicial district in which a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred, or a substantial part of property that is the subject of the action is situated, or (3) if there is no district in which an action may otherwise be brought as provided in this section, any judicial district in which any defendant is subject to the court's personal jurisdiction with respect to such matters.

28 U.S.C. § 1391(b). The Court finds that venue is improper in this district. First, the complaint reflects that all of the defendants are located in Beaumont, Texas. Thus, the first requirement has

not been met. Venue is also improper under the second requirement since a “substantial part” of the events giving rise to Delbridge’s claims did not occur in the Western District of Pennsylvania. In fact, none of the complained of conduct giving rise to Delbridge’s claims occurred in the Western District of Pennsylvania. The only connection this case has with the Western District of Pennsylvania is that Delbridge was sentenced in this court. See United States v. Delbridge, 2:05-cr-0135, Western District of Pennsylvania. Venue is also inappropriate under the third requirement because defendants cannot be found in the Western District of Pennsylvania. In sum, this district is an improper venue under § 1391(b) for the claims brought in this lawsuit.

Having determined that venue in this case is improper in this district, the Court must decide whether to dismiss the case or transfer the case to a district where venue is properly laid pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a). That statute provides:

The district court of a district in which is filed a case laying venue in the wrong division or district shall dismiss, or if it be in the interest of justice, transfer such case to any district or division in which it could have been brought.

A court retains the power to transfer a case from an improper venue to a proper venue even where it lacks personal jurisdiction over the defendants. *Goldlawr, Inc. v. Heiman*, 369 U.S. 463, 465 (1962).

As in initial matter, it is clear that this action could have been brought in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. Next, the Court must choose whether to transfer the case to the Eastern District of Texas or dismiss the case outright. “In most cases of improper venue, the courts conclude that it is in the interest of justice to transfer to a proper forum rather than to dismiss the litigation.” 14D Wright & Miller § 3827 at 540 (4th Ed. 2013);

see also Holiday v. Bally's Park Place, Inc., No. 06-4588, 2007 WL 2600877, at *2 (E.D.Pa. Sept. 10, 2007) (“Generally, transfer to a proper forum is preferable to outright dismissal because it prevents repetitive motion practice and unnecessary costs.”). This case is no different. Transfer in this case will save the time and expense associated with initiating a new lawsuit. *See Decker v. Dyson*, 165 F. App’x 951, 954 n.3 (3d Cir. 2006) (district court may sua sponte transfer under § 1406(a)).

An appropriate Order follows.

ORDER OF COURT

AND NOW, this 27th day of September, 2016, it is hereby **ORDERED** that the Clerk of Court shall TRANSFER THIS CASE to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas.

A ruling on Plaintiff’s *in forma pauperis* motion shall be deferred to the transferee court.

/s Cynthia Reed Eddy
Cynthia Reed Eddy
United States Magistrate Judge

cc: MICHAEL D. DELBRIDGE
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